

REMARKS

Claims 13-15, 17 and 18 are pending in the application. Claim 15 is allowed and claims 13, 14, 17 and 18 are rejected.

Claims 13, 14, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Sawahashi et al.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested for at least the following reasons:

In the Office Action on page 2, it is argued that Fig. 1 of the admitted prior art shows receiving a sync signal on a perch channel. It is put forth in the Office Action that it is well established that a spread signal from a base station includes a common spreading code as well as a unique code. The Office Action on page 2 urges the admitted prior art teaches using the same received signal for both correlations and that Sawahashi teaches storing the same received signal which is used for both correlation determinations.

Applicant respectfully disagrees that the submitted Fig. 1 and background of the invention describe that the same received signal which is used for both correlation determinations. Applicant explains that this is one of the problems when for example subsequent received signals are affected by fading for example. See page 10, line 23 to page 11, line 6 of applicant's specification.

Applicant claims a received signal which is used for both correlation determinations, the second correlation determination between the received signal and a plurality of kinds of spreading codes.

It is clear that Sawahashi only describes the use of a single spreading code and the shifting of a phase of this spreading code. The storage unit and signal stored there in is only used or suggested to be used for repeatedly correlating with a spreading code, each time with a

different phase, during one period. The Office Action even states this fact as described at the bottom of page 3 and top of page 4 of the Office Action. Sawahashi teaches shifting the phase of a spreading code in contrast applicant claims the second correlation determination between the received signal and a plurality of kinds of spreading codes.

The Office Action again admits this different on page 4, starting at the third line. In contrast applicant's claim using same received signal having been stored in the storage unit for performing the first and second correlation determinations and the second correlation determination between the received signal and a plurality of kinds of spreading codes.

Nowhere does either of applicant's Fig. 1 or Sawahashi singularly or in combination suggest that the receive signal may be read from the storage unit and correlated with a plurality of kinds of spreading codes, as claimed by applicant.

Sawahashi suggests to one skilled in the art, as admitted in the Office Action, page 4, a storage unit "which allows repeated correlation of the received signal with varying phases of a spreading code for the purpose of establishing a faster initial synchronization taught by Sawahashi et al." Even if Sawahashi suggests this, applicant's claim states using same received signal having been stored in the storage unit for performing a correlation with a plurality of kinds of spreading codes. Sawahashi does not suggest this feature, nor is the feature shown or suggested in the AAPA.

In addition, on the bottom of Page 2 of the Office Action it is argued that the motivation is arrived at because the correlation of a stored received signal with a spreading code for a plurality of times is performed over a chip interval and it is recognized that the correlations in one chip interval provide a fast initial synchronization. (emphasis added).

However as admitted in the office action it is actually suggested that a spreading code is used with multiple phases, there is no suggestion for the correlation of a stored received signal with a plurality of spreading codes a plurality of times is performed over a chip interval. Applicant's own disclosure is being used as a road map.

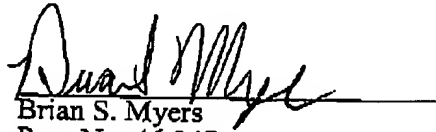
Also even if the Office Action is broadly equating the common spreading code and the unique code as being equivalent to applicant's claimed plurality of kinds of spreading codes, neither of the cited references teaches using the same stored signal for correlating the common spreading code and the unique code. It is respectfully submitted that Sawahashi is concerned with determining only the first correlations (sync timing signal). In other words, Sawahashi discloses a sliding correlator for establishing initial synchronization with the received signal. In particular, a correlation is determined between each spreading code and a received signal by shifting relative timing between them.

If the Office Action is contending that either of the AAPA or Sawahashi suggests the use of the same stored received signal for correlation of both the common spreading code and unique spreading code, it is respectfully requested that the place in the references be pointed to where this is taught.

In view of the remarks set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that the prior art detection device of Fig. 1 and Sawahashi, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all of the features of the present invention as recited in claims 13, 14, 17 and 18. Applicant's representative respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejections of these claims. Favorable reconsideration of this case and early issuance of the Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

Any fee due with this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1290.

Respectfully submitted,


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